

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Claims 1, 4, 5-7, 9-12, 15-19, 21-39, 41-47, 49-55, 57-59 are pending. Claims 1, 12, 24, 36, 44, and 52 were amended. Consequently, claims 1, 4, 5-7, 9-12, 15-19, 21-39, 41-47, 49-55, 57-59 remain pending.

Independent claims 1, 12, 24, 36, 44, and 52 were amended to correct antecedent basis between “a user” and “the user.” Accordingly, no new matter has been submitted.

The Examiner rejected claims 1, 4, 7, 9-10, 15-16, 19, 21-22, 24, 28, 31, 33-34, 36, 39, 41-42, 44, 47, 49-50, 52, 55, and 57-58 under 35 USC §103 (a) as being unpatentable over Rosen et al. (U.S. 6,014, 090) in view of Shoji et al. (U.S. 6,564, 254) b and further in view of Black et al. (U.S. 6,654,813). Claims 5, 17, 29, 37, 45, and 53 were rejected under 35 USC §103(a) as being unpatentable over Rosen-Shoji-Black in view of Martin Jr. et al. (U.S. 6,363,419). Claims 6, 18, 30, 38, 46 and 54 were rejected under 35 USC §103(a) as being unpatentable over Rosen-Shoj-Black in view of Wynblatt et al. (U.S. 6,219,696). Claims 11, 23, 35, 43, 51 and 59 were rejected under 35 USC §103(a) as being unpatentable over Rosen-Shoji-Black in view of Perrone et al. (U.S. 6,157,705). Applicant respectfully disagrees.

Rosen is directed to a method and apparatus for providing a user of a mobile communication system with geographically localized information that is time-dependent. A geographic location identifier associated with a location of the mobile communication system is received by a server. An address of a resource server is associated with the geographic location identifier, and the address of the resource server is then sent to the mobile communication system (Summary).

The Examiner is correct in pointing out that Rosen does not explicitly teach a server that maintains a database of web site identifiers that are categorized by environmental factors and queries the database using environment information and server policies to determine which web

site identifiers are sent to the device, and using the identifiers for lookahead data entry, wherein a user is not required to have previously entered the identifiers.

To cure the deficiencies of Rosen, the Examiner cites Black for teaching a categorized directory of web sites. Black's system includes a mapping database that maps URLs or domain names to entities such as people and businesses. An entity information database includes information such as geographic information about entities to which URLs or domain names are mapped in the mapping database. In the entity information database, each entity is associated with standard industry code ("SIC") fields or SIC numbers that indicate industry categories for the entity. Prior to providing a view of a list of selected entities, Black also allows the user to specify geographical criteria to filter out entities that do not match the geographical criteria.

There are several differences between the teachings of Black and the claims of the present invention. First, Black only teaches that the entity information stored in the entity information database is categorized by SIC numbers. Therefore, Black fails to teach or suggest that the entity information is "categorized by environmental factors," because SIC numbers are not environmental factors that include any combination of geographical location, local weather, and time and date, as recited in step (a) of claim 1.

Second, although Black teaches that the entity information database may be queried using geographical criteria, Black fails to teach or suggest that the entity information database may be queried using "*any combination*" of "geographical location, local weather, [and] time and date," as recited in step (a) of claim 1.

And third, Black specifically requires the *user* to specify the geographical criteria to query the entity information database. Therefore, Black fails to teach or suggest "wherein the *server*... queries the database using the environment information," as recited in step (a) of claim 1. The present invention is completely automated such that the user need not be aware of the

interaction between the wireless device and the server when obtaining the web identifiers.

Requiring the user to input geographical information as required by Black teaches away from the purpose of the present invention.

Further, neither Rosen or Black, alone or in combination, teach "using the identifiers for lookahead data entry, wherein a user is not required to previously entered the identifiers," as recited in step (d). To cure this defect of Rosen and Black, the Examiner cites Shoji for teaching lookahead data entry.

Shoji is directed to a system and process for specifying a location on a network by monitoring typed input from a keyboard at the address field of a browser. If an input character/symbol is found in a cache file, the URLs corresponding to the character/symbol are passed to the browser and displayed to allow the user to choose one URL therefrom. In the case where only one URL is found, a browser is launched and the matching URL is passed to the browser.

It is respectfully submitted that Shoji merely teaches well-known typeahead feature, which is based on web sites previously requested by the user. In the claims of the present invention, however, the identifiers that are the subject of the lookahead feature are transparently sent to the device by a server based on environment information, rather than being entered by the user. Thus, it is only with hindsight that a skilled person would arrive at the present invention in which the lookahead technique is further used for web sites that have not been previously entered by the user. This provides the advantage that the user can quickly select web sites from those received, even though they have not previously requested the web site. Accordingly, applicant maintains that Rosen-Black-Shoji fails to teach our suggest "using the identifiers for lookahead data entry, wherein a user is not required to have previously entered the identifiers," as recited independent claims 1, 12, 24, 36, 44, and 52.

Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that the cited references do not teach or suggest the combination of features and limitations recited in the independent claims. In view of the foregoing, it is submitted that independent claims 1, 12, 24, 36, 44, and 52 are allowable over the cited references. Because the secondary references stand or fall with the primary references, the dependent claims are allowable because they are dependent upon the allowable independent claims. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and passage to issue of claims 1, 4, 5-7, 9-12, 15-19, 21-39, 41-47, 49-55, 57-59 as now presented.

Applicants' attorney believes that this Application is in condition for allowance. Should any unresolved issues remain, the Examiner is invited to call Applicants' attorney at the telephone number indicated below.

Respectfully submitted,
SAWYER LAW GROUP LLP



Stephen G. Sullivan
Attorney for Applicants
Reg. No. 38,329
(650) 493-4540

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